THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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C. H. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
S. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

TO ALLEGHENY SUBSCRIBERS.—The COMMERCIAL route west of Federal street heretofore carried by Henry K. Porter will hereafter be delivered by J. N. Thackeray, who alone is authorized to make collections thereon. Subscribers failing to receive the paper will please make known the fact at the office No. 76 Fifth street.

CITY ITEMS.

Summer Goods at Cost.
Opera House Shoe Store. It will be so soon.

Sheetings, Shirtings.
Prints, Dress and Housekeeping Goods, very cheap, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street. 3t

Beaver Academy.
Boys' Boarding School, $75 for all expenses for 11 weeks, September 10. R. T. Taylor. 7-2

Kenwood Boarding School,
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. 7-2-6od

A Well Known Fact.
The finest Medicinal Liquors in the city are to be had at McClaran & McKennan's Drug Store, 83 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Dry Goods
At Wholesale and Retail. We are offering very choice kinds adapted to the present season, at very low prices at Barker & Co's., 59 Market street. 3t

In Selecting
A Cholera Antidote choose that which you know has proved successful in former years in preference to that which you know nothing about. Fleming's Cholera Remedy is the article. It has never failed to cure when taken in time. Sold only at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Burnett's Florimel.
All who have used it pronounce it the finest perfume made, quite unlike all others—not pungent and sickening, but delicate and lasting, resembling the odor of a choice bouquet of flowers. All druggists and fancy goods dealers sell it.

Great Rush for Bargains,
At Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, for all the latest styles of Gent's fine felt Hats, Mens', Boys' and Children's Straw Goods; Men and Boys' Fur Hats; Silk and Cassimere Hats; Lasts and Moulds; Hats trimmed and untrimmed, at a reduction, in order to close out our stock. Those who want anything in the above line will do well to call without delay, at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

Bargains—Second-hand Pianos.
C. C. Mellor & Co., have for sale the following second-hand Pianos; all of them are in thorough repair, and are real bargains as stated.
1 Chickering, Rosewood, 6 octave, $225.
1 Chickering, Rosewood, 6 octave, $225.
1 Chickering, Mahogany, 6 octave, $200.
1 Hallet & Brown, Rosewood, 6 octave, $210.
1 Hallet & Davis, Rosewood, 6½ octave, $260.
1 Gilbert, Mahogany, 6 octave, $180.
1 Stodart, Mahogany, 6 octave, $175.
Those in want of a cheap Piano, should call and examine them. Warerooms, No. 81 Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley.

The Daily Commercial
Is issued every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at the Office of the PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY, No. 76 Fifth street, (opposite the Postoffice,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
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TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—The Congressional conference in this District is now in the fourteenth week of its session, and the situation remains unchanged. The Titusville *Herald*, one of the editors of which is a conferee, says in its issue of Saturday: The Congressional Conference are still enthusiastically striving to make a nomination, but the situation remains unchanged. The preferences and prejudices of the several elegations seem more fully confirmed than before the adjournment to Meadville, and it is very improbable that the nomination of any candidate now before the Convention is altogether improbable.

NINETEENTH OHIO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The election in Warren, O., on Saturday evening, resulted in the election of Garfield delegates to the Congressional Convention. The vote stood 358 for Garfield, and 210 for Hutchins, that probably renders the nomination of Gen. Garfield unanimous, for if Warren does not seem to put in a competitor for Garfield's place, one will appear in Convention, as the opposition to Garfield mainly centered in Warren.

A BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT.—If an acorn be depended by a piece of thread to within half a inch of some water contained in a hyacinth ass, and permitted to remain without being isturbed, it will in a few weeks throw out a root own into the water, and shoot upward its tapering stem, with beautiful little green leaves. young oak tree, going on in this way on a ittle shell of a room is a very interesting ject.

PREPARATION OF BONES FOR MANURE.—Dr. henkel, a Russian chemist, gives the following process, which, it is said, has received the approbation of Liebig: Powder and mix, say 60 parts of ground bones with 1,000 parts of ood ashes containing 10 per cent. of carbonate potash, and add 600 parts of quicklime. This will reduce the pieces in a few days to ashes with sufficient to make the whole moist, in a short me the only matter in powder. Water disaggreated by the caustic potash, and the pasty mass rmed is then taken from the tank, dried, xed with an equal weight of mold, and is then ady to be distributed.

BATHS AND LAUNDRIES.—In many points we e ahead of European nations, but in regard to oviding for the health and cleanliness, as ell as comfort of the people, we are a good al behind the municipal authorities of the ading European cities, especially London. ths and laundries are needed in every city of e Union by a class of population who cannot ord the pure air of the country. In the parish St. George, London, there are five fine buildes adapted for the above purposes. There are ths for washing, swimming baths and a arded and drying ground, with accommodating class of women. The bare mention of h a suffices to show how great a boon of the kind is accomplished by it. There are many of r retired men of business whose time hangs eavy on their hands who do not know how o act to do with their wealth. To engage in such good work would be a blessing to themselves, and the blessings of the poor would lie on them.

THE FIRST AMERICAN "GENERAL" AND "ADMIRAL."—The United States have now, for the st time in their history, a *General* upon the land and an *Admiral* upon the seas. Heretofore we have had "*Lieutenant*-Generals and *Vice*" Admirals; both these titles implied that ere was a higher military and a higher naval ade known to the law, while in truth are were no higher grades in law or in ct, than the President, through constitution- y Commander-in-Chief of the army and vy, has properly no military grade and military title; and, in fact, the subordination implied in the prefix of "Lieuant" and the prefix of "Vice" had no erence, historically or actually, to any relaon to the President. And in conferring the new titles upon the two officers who wear m, enlarges in no degree the power or place ey already held, and affects in no degree rights belonging to the President. The title is then rightly conferred upon those from whom the country would award them by universal acclaim. Grant and Farragut are not by two foremost names in the annals of warfare tory, but their pre-eminence is undisputed eral. The greatest of our country have unoge knowledge the precedence of those two; and sadly declare that the titles have been as lavishly used as they will be worthily and destly worn.—*Exchange*.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The London *News* torially describes the present crowded condition of the British Museum: "Among the ny responsibilities which devolve upon the trees of this great national institution there ne that surpasses in weight and urgency all rest. Their time and labor are devoted to solution of a single problem. It is not how vast collections which they hold in trust for nation may be displayed to the best advantage. It is not in what way treasures which, once t could never be replaced, may be secured from ury or destruction. Both these objects they ve long ago given up in despair, relying ough and hopeless fashion on a spray of ornaments that were too strong for them. The inury purpose they now strive to keep in ew as far humbler as it is, and as they seek ose simply, not to exhibit; and even this atest ambition is yearly getting farther out their reach. The Museum is filled to the y cellars. Costly marbles are stuck between columns of the great galleries, profaned only an unsightly glass structure, which just sucds in spoiling the proportions of the main ilding, and which hides from view the contents n either damp or dirt. The stuffed animals so far better off that they have got possesn of cases in doors, but the visitor can only a fifth of the number supposed to be on w, for much they have to be arranged in solid ses, of which only the outer row can catch eye. Unengraving are stored in the House of Commons, but for any advantage y are to the general public they might as ll be in private hands."

Talents for Orators.

r. Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., in an adss recently delivered, says there are four onical points necessary to success in oratory, lish public speakers will do well to observe, a talent for oratory, a talent for reasoning, talent for style and a talent for delivery. The lelphia *Ledger* adds to these three or four er qualities quite as necessary to all successpublic speaking and yet seldom distinctly alized. These consist of a capacity for growth. re are plenty who, having given a great promt of becoming distinguished orators, never ose mind is growing while they are addressing; they hear him often, the consciousness of orth in themselves, and this with some love and respect the author of this benehere then is a power of individualizing—the ent for exact and universal distribution of ng them point and edge. Having a at soul, is a quality adduced by Dr. Bushll, as vital to oratorical success. A man may ve all the four canonical talents, and yet ve but a small soul—be a mean man. He y be ordinary, be a sinner, right-hearted at bottom, but narrow and wanting manss and downright sense—a most uncomfortaman to listen to, because ever striving by soon to prove how conscientious he is. the last great talent is that of having an atsphere all around him. The sandal wood imes the air around it, and the orange blossom ng from large leagues of coast, and for miles out sea, diffuses its aroma, and so creates an atsphere of its own. And so does every orator, ver disgusting or attracting without effort, d even without consciousness. If a man has ood sense, such surrounding, he is nothing erit, but no such surrounding, he is nothing very good, able, powerful men, have yet s fault of enveloping themselves in very disreeable airs. Others owe to the attractive ver of a good atmosphere most of their power ers of a good atmosphere most of their power ere was little of Dr. Channing. His adrance was too ethical to be great, yet no powould withstand him.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1866. NO. 289

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

PHILADELPHIA.
THE CONVENTION.

Smoothing Off the Rough Corners.

Fernando Wood Resigns His Seat.

A Belligerent Pacific Letter.

PLAN OF THE CONVENTION.

Opposition to Forming a New Party.

Copperheads Don't Want an Executive Committee.

After the Adjournment, What Then?

Thurlow Weed and Dean Richmond's Arrangement.

Gen. John A. Dix to be Nominated for Governor of New York.

Henry Clay Dean Returns His Certificate.

His Great Faith in the "Democratic Party."

Vallandigham Still Determined to Go In.

Senator Hendricks to be Temporary Chairman.

Vallandigham will be Ousted.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1866.

Fernando Wood Resigns his Seat.

Fernando Wood has written the following letter to Mr. Doolittle, resigning his seat in the convention:

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1866.

Hon. James R. Doolittle, Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR—I am earnestly desirous for the entire success of the movement proposed to be initiated by the convention to-morrow. If successful, the results of the convention will be of the most salutary character, and it cannot be successful if its proceedings shall be disturbed by any cause whatever. I am informed that a serious disagreement is likely to be made to exclude some delegates, because included, because one political record is distasteful to the radicals and their sympathisers. Now, although I feel confident that such an outrage would not be perpetrated by the Convention, and although I have nothing to regret or take back as to my course during the war, and do not admit the right of any one to raise that question in the Convention, yet I am too much devoted to the accomplishment of the high and patriotic object in view to permit my presence there to be made the means of distracting its deliberations, or an excuse for assault by its enemies outside. Therefore, I shall not attend the Convention as a delegate.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD.

Vallandigham.

An attempt is being made to get Vallandigham to resign, but it will not succeed.

The Plan.

The plan agreed upon for the Convention seems to be the adoption of a series of resolutions indorsing the President and his policy, counseling the action of Congress on the subject of reconstruction, and asserting the right of representation for the Southern States.

An Address.

It is said that an address will be issued, embodying the principles set forth in the call under which the Convention is held.

No New Party.

There is a strong opposition to any attempt to make a new party. The leaders of the Convention will declare against it, and will plant on principles, and leave it to parties to adopt them afterwards, if they choose.

Opposition to the Executive Committee.

The proposition to appoint an Executive Committee is being actively canvassed, but it meets with strong opposition, especially from Democrats, who claim that it might lead to an abandonment of the Democratic organization.

The Hereafter.

There is some speculation as to what will follow the convention. The leaders say that they will declare the principles, and will call upon for the people to rally to its support, but they do not propose to give them a party organization to combine and direct their strength. They seem to rely upon the old organized parties, and to believe that the people who will indorse the platform they adopt, will rally for the support of, and elect that candidate to office, be he a Democrat or Republican, who places himself squarely on that platform.

A prominent New York democrat says "that the organization is no where necessary except in New York, and intimates that things are so fixed there that the Democratic party will make its nominations acceptable to the Republicans who were represented in the Saratoga Convention. This means the nomination of General DIX, for Governor, whose name was in Dean Richmond's list and Thurlow Weed's list at Saratoga, for delegate at large. When they compared them, each claimed him as their representative.

Henry Clay Dean Resigns his Seat.

Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, has addressed the following letter to the chairman of the Iowa delegation, resigning his seat as a member of the convention:

"Hon. J. M. Elwood, Chairman of the Democratic Iowa State Central Committee:

"MY DEAR SIR:—Through the kind confidence of the democratic party, I have been honored with the appointment of delegate to the Union Conservative National Convention, for which, to that invincible body of true men who constitute the Democracy of Iowa, I return my profound thanks. I have heard heartily approve of the avowed purpose of the Convention, to sustain the President of the United States in his effort to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and the States to their legitimate authority and representation by the people. But I cannot join with anybody in elevating any mere man to a supremacy over the constitution. We must form our estimate of the man by the constitution, and not of the constitution by the man, and in so far as the President sustains it, it is the duty of all Democrats to sustain the President with their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor. But this support Democrats should be allowed to give in their own way, through their own organizations, in accordance with the principles and usages of the great democratic party, which through the Union and the constitution made our history illustrious and our people free. The Democratic party for three generations has been the guardian of American liberty, and preserved inviolate this rich legacy which was bequeathed to us through the bloody testaments of noble generations of glorious men, who willingly offered themselves in sacrifice to secure it. This legacy must not be surrendered or thrown away. The Democratic party has more to accomplish than your convention can or is expected to do. It stands an unbroken army armed against tests and test oaths other than those prescribed by the constitution, against those monstrous retrospective test oaths which were never written in the English language, much less adopted by a deliberative body, until they were forced upon the country by the present legislative mob called the Congress of the United States. The resolutions of 1798–'99 were the great expositions of Democratic truths. They have been revived by Kentucky in her late glorious election, and forty thousand majority. A majority of more than one million of the people of the United States are Democrats. To them we look with hope for rescue. Their votes cast for true men is the only solution of the evil.

"I sincerely trust your Convention will do well its specific work in such manner as will meet the hearty approval of the General Convention of the Democratic party, when it may assemble, to receive your co-operation. Inasmuch as I think your Convention can best sustain the President under the guidance of those who placed him in power, who have concluded to abandon the Democratic organization, among whom I am not included, I most respectfully return to you my certificate of appointment. I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

"HENRY CLAY DEAN."

Chairmen of Delegations.

A meeting of the chairmen of the different delegations was held this evening, for the purpose of arranging the temporary organization of the Convention. The chairmen are as follows: Maine, W. B. Crosby; New Hampshire, C. B. Bowers; Vermont, D. H. Simmons and R. D. Smalley; Massachusetts, J. S. Abbott; Rhode Island, W. B. Lawrence; Connecticut, T. M. Browne; New York, S. J. Tilden; New Jersey, J. T. Crowell; Pennsylvania, Edgar Cowan and Ex-Governor Porter; Delaware, F. P. Comegys; Maryland, Ex-Governor Pratt; Virginia, Thos. C. L. Flourney; South Carolina, Governor Orr; North Carolina, N. Bowdoin; West Virginia, Daniel Lamb; Georgia, S. F. Lyon; Florida, T. Randall; Alabama, Lewis T. Parsons; Mississippi, A. S. Symmel; Louisiana, A. P. Morse; Texas, V. H. Epperson; Tennessee, J. H. Bryce; Arkansas, Wm. Byers; Kentucky, E. Hess; Ohio, Wm. S. Grosebeck; Indiana, Thos. A. Hendricks and Solomon Meredith; Illinois, O. H. Browning; Michigan, C. O. Loomis; Missouri, Barton Able; Minnesota, H. M. Rice; Wisconsin, H. F. Farmer and A. H. Smith; Iowa, T. H. Benton, Jr.; Kansas, Hugh Ewing; California, Jas. A. McDougall; District of Columbia, J. R. O'Brien; Dakotah, E. Turner; Nebraska, H. H. Heath and George F. Train.

Vallandigham's Admission.

The question of the admission of Vallandigham is being discussed again this evening. I had an interview with Vallandigham this afternoon. I asked him if he intended to be in the Convention; he said, most assuredly he did. "But," said I, "they say they won't let you in."

"They can't keep me out," said he.

"They expect you to do as F. Wood has done," said I.

"Yes," said he; "Mr. Wood has very patriotically resigned; but I dont propose to do that."

After some further conversation, Mr. Vallandigham said he had gratuitous advice enough in the last ten hours to keep him going for the balance of his life.

I asked him what I should say about him and the attempt to keep him out of the Convention.

"You can say," said he, "that I will be in the Convention, and that nobody can keep me out."

The Southern delegations appointed a Committee to-day to wait upon Vallandigham and request him to re-withdraw. Mr. Vallandigham declined to comply with this request. The Kentucky delegation held a meeting and unanimously voted in favor of Vallandigham's admission.

The Wigwam

Is not finished, and it is asserted to-night that the Convention will hold its first session in one of the public halls of the city.

The Chairmanship.

It is said to-night that Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, will be temporarily chairman, and Mr. Doolittle permanent chairman.

Contest Between Iowans.

In the Iowa delegation there was quite a struggle between the Democrats and the Republicans. The Democrats finally yielded, and Thos. H. Benton was chosen chairman of the delegation.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Vallandigham to be Ousted.

The Southern delegates headed by Geo. S. Houston, of Alabama, waited upon Vallandigham this evening, and requested him not to appear in Convention as a delegate, in reply to their request, Vallandigham said he was duly elected; that his credentials were as good as any body's, and that he intended to present himself as a delegate. It is now stated on the highest authority that he will be admitted as a member of the Convention by a resolution of General Steadman excluding all Northern men who opposed the war or connived at assistance to the draft. The Ohio delegates, will adopt a resolution in the morning that no one of their number shall address the convention without the consent of the delegation given through a vote. This is designed to keep Vallandigham from making a speech. The Kentucky and Tennessee delegations, and a majority of the Ohio Democrats, are in favor of his admission, and it is said that all others are against him. Steadman's resolution, it is said, will exclude most of the Ohio Democrats and many from other States.

Harmony in the Convention.

Apart from the admission of Vallandigham, there seems to be no question of dispute attending the business of the convention. All other matters will be or have been settled harmoniously. The Convention will meet in the National Guards Hall, on Race street, near Sixth, the Wigwam not being ready for occupation.

Nothing in the line of music during the day, though preparations for quelling one, should it occur, have been made, and Mayor McMichael expresses his determination to preserve order at all hazards.

The indications are that the Convention will be numerically the largest ever held in this part of the country. The leading hotels of the city are thronged as they never have been before, and it is said that twelve hundred were last night the number of the leading politicians of the country assembled here.

A Herald Canard Exploded.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 13.—The special dispatch in the New York *Herald* of Sunday, stating that Gov. Curtin had ordered out for two thousand militia, is a canard. We are authorized to state that there is not a word of truth in it, such an idea having never entered the mind of the Gov. nor.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—The rain which has been falling nearly all the day, has interfered materially with the completion of the wigwam and it will not be ready before Wednesday. It is understood that a temporary organization will be had at the National Guard Hall, on Race and Race streets, about noon. At a consultation of the chairmen of State delegations to-day, with the Executive Committee, it was decided that the organization of the Convention should commence with the call of each delegation, as Vice Presidents, and the nine members from each on the Committees on resolutions, credentials, &c.

Among the arrivals to-night was Dean Richmond.

Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and General DIX, are spoken of in connection with the permanent Presidency.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A Philadelphia special says Mr. Vallandigham has been enrolled as a member of the Convention, and there are indications of trouble being caused by his finding a seat.

Speech of Guy. Orr, of South Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13—11 P. M.—A large meeting of Upper and Lower South men was held at the National Guards' Hall, to-night. Speeches were made by Montgomery Blair and Guy. Orr, of South Carolina. Guy. Orr said he was glad to be present with the Democrats of Pennsylvania at the opening of the fall campaign. It would been ten years before he had the pleasure of addressing a Pennsylvania audience in Independence Square, and since then the North and South had been separated by a wide gulf, but that gulf was now closed, and he for one welcomed the meeting as a token of all traces of it. He said that he would not now refer to the last four years of the war, but merely intended to call attention to the antecedents connected with it, of which he wished to speak. He said his audience in the South was brought up in widely different fanatical schools. He had been taught that the United States were supreme, they that the General Government was supreme. This people had selected their best men, their most loyal men, for representation to Congress, they had been for eight long months knocking at the door, and had been refused admittance. He asked that privilege for none but loyal men, but contended that loyal men should have it. These representatives said they had come to Washington to employ any Trojan horse stratagem; they do not profess loyalty merely to obtain admittance, so that afterwards they can throw off the mask and endeavor to imperil or overthrow the Government. They do not ask for admittance merely to create disturbance, but come and knock, and ask it, in order in all sincerity to tell the nation for their common country, to enjoy that right the Constitution grants them, and to help on the interests of the whole people equally with the people of the North. He believed their exclusion was opposed by the great majority of the people of the North, and he felt sure that Pennsylvania would, upon this question, at the fall election, roll up a large majority against the radical policy. He asked if it was right for the Radicals, because they happened to have the majority, to keep out the minority, to deprive them of all share in the legislation, thus pursuing a course that any majority might hereafter follow. Mr. Orr closed his speech with professions of attachment for the Union and support of the President's policy. He said three sentiments were general in the South and that its people were anxious for the restoration of fraternal relations with the North. His concluding remarks were a most eloquent appeal to all of all sections and all parties, whether Northern or Southern, whether Whig, Democrat, Secessionist, Unionist, Secessionist, or anti-Secessionist. Now that the close of the war had forever settled the vexed questions of the last six years, and vindicate the entirety of the Government, to rally in its behalf, and proclaim with the great champion of the Union, the immortal Webster: Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable. The speaker was greeted with constant applause, and three cheers were given for him when he retired.

SECOND EDITION,
4 O'CLOCK A. M.

BY THE CABLE.

No Important Political News.

Austro-Italian Armistice Extended.

Extension of the French Frontier Opposed.

The Czar Visits the U. S. Squadron.

United States Five-twenties 68 1-2.

ENGLAND.

Political News Unimportant.

LONDON, August 13, P. M.—There is no important political news this evening.

ARMISTICE.

Austro-Italian Armistice Extended.

LONDON, August 13—Noon.—The armistice, which expired on Saturday last, has been renewed for four weeks.

PRUSSIA.

Extension of French Frontier.

The official Berlin paper opposes the claim of France for an extension of frontier.

RUSSIA.

The Czar Visits the U. S. Squadron.

The Czar of Russia has visited the United States squadron at Cronstadt.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, August 13—Noon.—Consols, 87¼. United States 6-20s, 68¾.

LONDON, August 13—P. M.—Consols, 87¼. United States 6-20s, 68¾; Illinois Central, 72¾; Erie Railroad, 42¾.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 13—Noon.—The cotton market is steady to-day. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, August 13—P. M.—The cotton market closed firm. Sales to-day of 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 13½d.

TERRIFIC STORM IN OHIO.

Houses Burned Down and Washed Away.

Several Persons Drowned in Wheeling Creek.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., August 13, 1866.

A terrific storm of rain and lightning occurred here to-day. One barn and dwelling house were burned down. A house was washed away on Wheeling creek. Several persons were drowned. There was great destruction of crops and fences. The water in Wheeling creek is higher than known for forty years. The telegraph instrument at this place was badly burned, and the heat came pretty near setting fire to the house.

THE CHOLERA.

One Hundred and Twenty-two Deaths in Cincinnati in Two Days Further Ahead—Report from New York—Few Deaths in Brooklyn, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Only four cases of cholera in the city were reported to-day and no deaths. In Brooklyn seven cases and four deaths are reported.

NEW YORK, August 13, 9 P. M.—There were three cases of cholera and three deaths in Brooklyn, of which one resulted and thirteen were from cholera.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—There were fifty-four deaths by Cholera on Saturday, and sixty-eight yesterday, making one hundred and twenty-two deaths since the first of August.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, it was decided that cholera was prevailing as an epidemic. The number of sanitary police and visiting physicians was largely increased, and measures adopted for cleansing all tenements and localities where the disease exists. It was also directed that suitable medicines be prepared and furnished the poor gratuitously.

The Board of Health has issued weeklyreturns of cholera reported to the Board of Health in this city, ending at 12 o'clock M. on the 11th instant. Six of them had proved fatal. Nine certificates of death from cholera were issued by the Board of Health on Saturday morning.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The papers report about twenty cases of cholera, but few fatal cases, since Friday up to this morning.

LA CROSSE, WIS., August 13.—Three fatal cases of cholera are reported on the steamer Northern packet line, from St. Louis.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 11th says the deaths from cholera on the Lawton Place, Hilton Head Island, were eight on Friday and seven on Saturday. The disease has entirely abated at Tybee.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—During the past forty eight hours there have been fifty-two deaths by cholera. The physicians had a meeting to-night, and appointed a committee to wait upon the Board of Health, and request that a hospital be established on the river, and necessary steps taken to meet the scourge.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—The mortality is increasing at the rate of ten per cent. The citizens death list for twenty-eight hours, ending at six o'clock this morning are fifty.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, August 13.—The steamer Continental which passed here last night with 1,000 refugees from Memphis, left Island No. 37 last evening. Two cases of cholera and had sixty cases of cholera, induced by eating raw Irish potatoes and drinking the water of the bayous which are the sugar were sick. The steamers Henry Ames and Platte Valley, also had sickness on board.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Fifty-nine cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, twenty-six of which were fatal. The steamer Continental, from Memphis, with refugees, arrived from the South at noon to-day, and anchored in the middle of the river. The Board of Health, on account of the cholera since leaving Cairo, and twenty-six cases now on board. Dr. Hewitt, of the Board of Health, went on board the South, had seven cases and two deaths. The health officers are taking active measures to prevent the spread of the disease. The troops on board, arrived from the South at noon to-day, are encamped in the middle of the stream. Her captain reports fifty one deaths by cholera since leaving Cairo, and twenty-six cases now on board. The steamer Henry Ames, also from the South, had seven cases and two deaths. The health officers are taking active measures to prevent the spread of the disease. District physicians have been appointed for gratuitous attendance to the poor, and certain establishments for receiving the distinguished visitors, and hence they are left to take care of themselves.

The income returns of Cuyahoga county, show that there are in Cleveland twenty-two men whose incomes are between twenty-five and fifty thousand dollars; one between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and one above one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—that of A. Stone, Jr., which is $150,000. The latter income is returned by Sullivan Will, Esq., $125,000.

John Lervice was killed Saturday morning, in Cochranton, Crawford county, by being run over by the accommodation train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. He was intoxicated at the time.

MR. S. H. Findlay, of East Fallowfield township, Chester county, Ohio was appointed one of the Vice Presidents of the late Johnson meeting in Meadville, desires to state that he was not at the meeting, and rejects the honor. He does not fellowship that crowd at all, but is a radical of the radicals.

The preparations for the Saengesfest in Erie are being made on a grand scale, and a large attendance is anticipated. Governor Curtin, Gov. Curtin, who was invited to be present, was compelled to decline in the following letter:

DEAR SIR: Having made a promise to visit Erie in June, on the 20th inst., I regret that I have not the time to make the journey twice. It would afford me great pleasure to be with you on that occasion, which I have witnessed such festivals on two occasions. With many wishes for a reunion of old, good feeling, a renewal of friendship, and the full measure of happiness, I remain,

Truly your friend, A. G. CURTIN.

A fire broke out Friday morning in the Petroleum Dining Saloon, originating from the stove stored therein. The flames spread to the Rochester House and Woodbine Hotel, but were extinguished before causing much damage. Loss $6,000.

A Swarm of Locusts.

The Holy Land is again visited this year with a plague of locusts. A letter writer says: The valley of Urtas was first attacked, and has now become a desolate wilderness. The olive-yards of Bethlehem, Beitjalah and Jerusalem were next covered until the trees became a dull red color. They are now barked white. Early next year it will be a day long remembered. From early morning till nearly sunset the locusts passed over the city in countless hosts, as though all the locusts in the world were let loose, and the whirr of their wings was as the sound of chariots and horses. The people, in the air like some snowdrift, obscuring the sun and casting a shadow upon the earth. Man stood gazing at the sight and looked up, and their faces "gathered blackness." At intervals those which were tired or hungry descended to the gardens in the city, and in an incredibly short time all that was green disappeared. They ran up the walls, and covered every door and window, and of weed growing between the stones, and after eating to satiety they gathered in their ranks along the ground or on the tops of houses. It is no marvel that as Pharaoh throw off the mask and endeavor to imperil or overthrow the Government. They do not ask for admittance merely to create disturbance, but come and knock, and ask it, in order in all sincerity to tell the nation for their common country, to enjoy that right the Constitution grants them, and to help on the interests of the whole people equally with the people of the North. He believed their exclusion was opposed by the great majority of the people of the North, and he felt sure that Pennsylvania would, upon this question, at the fall election, roll up a large majority against the radical policy. He asked if it was right for the Radicals, because they happened to have the majority, to keep out the minority, to deprive them of all share in the legislation, thus pursuing a course that any majority might hereafter follow. Mr. Orr closed

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 13.

ORDER REVOKED.

The recent general order issued by General Grant requiring department commanders to forward copies of such newspapers within their respective commands as contained sentiments of disloyalty and mutilation to the Government in any of its branches, with a view to their suppression, has been revoked.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Rosecrans, Brigadier General in the regular army, having tendered his resignation, Gen. Sickles, it is understood, will be appointed to the vacancy.

THE "OUTRAGE" AT HELENA.

As yet no official information concerning the reported attack upon the town of Helena, Ark., by negro troops, has been received at the War Department.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Some one in Chicago sends to the Treasury $14,000 as being due to the United States.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that all arrears of pay and bounty cannot be paid to disloyal heirs, nor can such heirs be passed over and payment made to the next person in the order of inheritance prescribed by the act of July 11th, 1862. In the case which called forth the above decision, he says that the case is not similar to that of a non-resident of the United States, inasmuch as the act referred to provides for the payment to the next heir resident in the order prescribed, that no such provision is made in any law for passing over a disloyal heir, and that in such cases the money reverts to the United States.

MILITARY CHANGE.

In compliance with the recent order of the War Department reorganizing the commands of the different military departments, General Canby has assumed command of the Department of Washington, vice Brevet Major General Augur.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Colonel Leavenworth, Indian agent in the country of the Kiowas, states that the Cheyennes from the North, and those from the South, together with the Arapahoes and the Azocalals and Brules bands of the Sioux, are meeting in the Smoky Hill country, to hold their great annual council. The Cheyennes say the tribes shall not make roads through the Smoky Hill country, as it is their hunting-ground. It is thought that much depends upon the result of the councils held at the Medicine Lodge, as the decision of these tribes towards the government. If hostile influence should prevail, trouble may be anticipated from these Indians. The Kiowas and Comanches are quiet and peaceable, and are in a prosperous condition.

THE TAX ON SEGARS.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written the following letter relating to the tax on segars:

WASHINGTON, August 13.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 1st, I have to say that by bonding your segars you can have them appraised at the wholesale market value, and on withdrawing them for consumption you can sell them as you please, at wholesale or retail, as you may find customers; but if you take in part upon segars until they are sold, the actual price received, whether at wholesale or retail, must be added, and the tax assessed upon such price. The tax, if upon segars sold at thirty dollars per thousand is ten dollars, but if the segars are retailed at fifty dollars per thousand, the tax will be fourteen dollars per thousand.

QUEEN EMMA.

Upon the arrival of Queen Emma this evening, she, with her attendants, was escorted to the hotel where apartments had been provided for them. The Queen was cordially welcomed by Attorney General Stanbery, acting Secretary of State, in behalf of the President. The Queen replied, thanking the President for the honor and kindness he had manifested, and the Secretary for the courteous terms in which he had expressed the good will of the Government and people of the United States. She designated to-morrow evening for paying a visit to the President. The ceremony was entirely private. At 9:30 P. M. Her Majesty was serenaded by the band of the 5th United States cavalry.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Meeting of School Superintendents.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 13.—The second national meeting of School Superintendents convened in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening, President R. G. Boone presiding. The address of welcome to the state was delivered by Hon. Barnabas C. Hobbs, superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana. Among the distinguished delegates present are J. W. Bulkley, Superintendent of Schools of Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. M. Colby, superintendent of Fredonia Normal School, New York; Isaac Todd, State Superintendent, Kansas; W. L. Phelps, Normal School, Minnesota; Daniel Stevenson, Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati; Andrew J. Rickersbam, State Superintendent, Pennsylvania; Senator Benjamin Stanton, Minister of the Argentine Republic read a paper before the association, which was received with applause.

Another Fenian Scare in Canada.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A special Montreal dispatch says that there is a great excitement in Quebec at the reported invasion of Fenians from Vermont and Northern States. There is not the least likelihood of truth in it.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, August 13.—The report from Memphis, of riotous proceedings of the 9th Colored Infantry, is reported Unfounded false by the officers of the regiment.

Governor Pollock Removed from United States Mint.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Governor Pollock, late Superintendent of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, has been removed.

Widows and Orphans of Irish Prisoners.

Father Mullen, of Boston, will preach a sermon this evening, in aid of the widows and children of Irish prisoners, in Music Fund Hall. Rich. Jos. F. Hogan, of Missouri, presided.

Railroad Repair Shops Burned.

Reed's repair shops belonging to the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, at Lawrence, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $100,000. The engine house was saved. Loss to the Company, $50,000; insured for $30,000.

Fire in Massachusetts State Prison.

BOSTON, August 13.—One of the buildings occupied as the State Prison, at Charlestown, used as a cabinet makers' shop, and containing a valuable stock of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $5,000.

The Rag Trade.

It is very curious to observe how, by the aid of commerce and for purposes of manufacture, insignificant articles assume an importance which does not belong to them. Rags, for example, are a thing in for that which is worthless and vile, and yet they have become in modern times one of the most important in their relation to manufactures. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The greatest quantity of cotton rags, if cleansed or bleached, come out of the process of manufacture the purest of white writing-paper. We are told that the demand for rags abroad was since the covering of some wretched lazzaroni with a ragged coat. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The dirtiest of linen or cotton rags, if cleansed or bleached, come out of the process of manufacture the purest of white writing-paper. We are this moment, perhaps, writing on what was once the clothing of a ragged lazzaroni

Naples for rags furnishes a large portion of the rags which enter into the paper stocks of the United States countries. Few persons are aware of the quantity of rags which such a country supplies. It would surprise them to see the extensively used to be tenacious by their owners hold on to them; but even rich men have been finally reduced to rags, and gathered together and form no insignificant item in the commerce of that sunny land. During the past seven years, commencing in 1859 and ending with 1865, the amount of rags imported into the United States was 93,000,000 pounds, or an annual average of 23,000,000 of which about three quarters, or annual average of 18,000,000 pounds were imported chiefly on vessels from the Mediterranean furnish a large supply. The superior facilities of the Italian ports, and some European countries, as in France and Belgium, on account of the scarcity of material for making paper, and the high selling price of paper, which will only answer as a substitute for rags, induce the manufac

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLELEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. BLEAKLY.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HARRISON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE T. M'KEE,
GEORGE W. WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

GIVING WARNING.

One would suppose, from reading the Southern press, the only true and loyal men in the land were those lately in armed rebellion against the Government. They step forward to take the control of public affairs with inimitable assurance; and they give directions to those who saved the Government from their destructive efforts as though the rebellion after all was about to succeed. See with what coolness the Richmond *Times* takes on airs when speaking of the New Orleans riot:

"Let the bold, bad men take warning from this sad example how they conduct themselves. The Southern people are loyal to both the Governments of their own States and that of the United States, and they do not mean to permit either to be overthrown."

Who are "the bold, bad men" to whom the "warning" is issued? No more nor less than the Union men of the land, who supported the Government throughout the dreadful years of the rebellion. It is something to be thankful for that there are many of them—that if the war has not been fought out, they stand ready to finish it. There is "warning" to be taken as well as given.

RESPECT FOR THE LAWS.

A remark was made some years ago by a close and philosophical observer of people and things in America—perhaps it was by DE TOCQUEVILLE—to this effect: that we were making a political experiment for ascertaining with how little government a people can live, and live safely, prosperously and happily. It was not, of course, meant by this remark, that such was the design deliberately proposed for experiment, but that the character and constitution of the American people were actually, though spontaneously, working out that problem, and with probable results of a highly favorable character. This was the appearance of things, and the opinion of a candid and intelligent observer founded upon it, several years ago.

The breaking out of a wanton and formidable rebellion since that period, has somewhat changed the aspect of our national condition, and to the same extent has furnished ground for modifying the opinion referred to. This rebellion has brought into requisition, for its suppression, the strongest powers possessed by Government, and demanded their exercise to the fullest extent. And these are, as supports of the civil arm, still indispensable, in the exceptional condition which the rebellion introduced. But it is only in that. Throughout the entire portion of the country and among all the people that have proved themselves loyal to the Government, the former condition and popular character remain.

No sentiment is more deeply seated or more generally prevalent, at this time, among Northern people than that which produced the condition on which the opinion referred to was founded. We mean the sentiment of *respect for the laws*. By hereditary prepossessions, by education, by habit and by deliberate judgment of its necessity, veneration for the laws of the country is so deeply inwrought into the people, as a part of their political life, that comparatively little exterior demonstration of their force is required for the maintenance of order and the safety of person and property. The people are "a law to themselves," reverence for the authority of law and government being established as both a political and moral principle in their minds. Numerous instrumentalities contribute to produce and perpetuate this condition, such as parental inculcations, school and church instruction and patriotic press, free elections, and the experience of its benefits.

As consequents of this respect for law, prevalent in our higher republican civilization, certain other sentiments deserve to be noticed. These are so general and familiar, that they are reckoned almost instinctive among our people. But they have a logical and close connection with the sentiment of respect for law. Among them, is the abhorrence of mobs and riots in our own country, and of hostile raids into neighboring countries, in time of peace. The strong repugnance to official arrogance and usurpation has the same source, the officials in a Republican Government being held amenable to the law as well as their constituency. The same feeling that abstained from intermeddling with slavery while it was authorized by law now demands that freedmen should have the protection and benefits of laws, in common with others. And the same principle that led our people to rally in arms for the maintenance of Government, when attacked by arms, now animates them in opposition to the perversion or overthrow of Government by political chicanery.

For the laws of the nation, we properly look to the capital, where the law-making power is located. But the emanation of an opinion, an order or a policy from that point, unless in accordance with law, is of no more weight than opinions, orders or policies issued from any other quarter, and with the people who intelligently hold in veneration the laws and seek the welfare of the country they will have no more influence. The laws of the people must govern the people. Disorders, anarchy and despotism are the inevitable consequences of any other method.

THE COST OF CABLE DISPATCHES—N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS.

There is understood to be trouble among the members of the N. Y. Associated Press, growing out of the expense attending the Cable dispatches. One of the most opulent insists in obtaining lengthy, and of course expensive dispatches, which the others must use and help pay for, or be left behind in the race. Already the load has proven too heavy for four of the New York dailies, who have withdrawn from the Association, leaving three to bear the expense, which the opulent member insists on increasing. We will not say the object is to break up the Association—but if such it be, it is nearly accomplished. Just here the Sunday *Herald* comes to hand to supply some of the particulars, interlarded with a great deal of boasting. The history of the early stages of the Cable is likely to be repeated to some extent in many other places—a process that lends interest to the *Herald's* article, which is as follows:

To spread before the American public the news from Europe, at a daily expense of from $5,000 to $7,000, is certainly a task in the press surprised that the London press marvelled at this result.

For all this the American public are indebted to the enterprise of the *Herald*, for our special correspondents collected the news and sent it over the cable. The Executive Committee of the Associated Press exhibited its incompetency in so many ways that we were long since convinced that the public were to receive the benefit of the cable by being furnished with the latest news from the other side of the Atlantic it would be through individual arrangements, and the result is now seen by the efforts of a half telegram from Europe. An effort was made at first by several of the papers to ridicule our news; but this was soon abandoned, and in place a scheme adopted to connected to by their paying their proportion of the expense of the King of Prussia we sent it round to all the other papers under this arrangement for them to pay its proportion, and was Peace was managed to pay its proportion, and was therefore compelled to forward to receive it. When received we again sent it on to the cable was our next batch of telegrams over the cable was papers, when three more of the same journals were unable to stand the strain. In other words, finding that European news was not something, they refused to give it to the cost something, the *Sun* refused to share and the *Herald* was left in darkness, while the *Times* and the *World* was left so weighed down with its blanket sheet that the light from Europe could not penetrate it.

These facts speak for themselves. They show to the public what they are indebted to the enterprise of the *Herald* for this news and establish our superiority over our small-fry contemporaries. It should further show the people which paper studies their interests, and presents them with the events of the world regardless of expense. When we realize that all this has been effected by three or four days' telegrams over the cable, what revolutions in the press of this city and country may we not expect before a year rolls around! It will remove the mask of pretention and show to the public just what all their beastings amount to. This is one of the important results that the success of the Atlantic cable will bring about. It has already shown that four morning papers in this city, when put to the test of an additional expense of a few hundred dollars daily, are unable to respond, notwithstanding their great pretentions. It leaves them no other alternative than to settle down into mere local organs, content to shine with borrowed light or die out altogether. From all this we see that every day develops the great skill, enterprise and genius. We are now commencing a new era in journalism in this country, and the Atlantic cable is one of the instruments that science has given to us to work out the great results which the future has in store for all enterprising journals.

EMMA.

A few days since a telegram was received here, stating that Pittsburgh was to be honored with a visit by her most gracious and Pacific Majesty, Queen EMMA, spouse in his day, of King KAMEHAMEHA LILIHO IV., deceased, whose brother occupies the throne of the Sandwich Islands. This King was gathered to his dusky fathers some three years ago. Queen EMMA has just been making a friendly circuit and call upon Queen VICTORIA, where she was royally entertained, but her real mission to England proved a failure. She went there to enlist the sympathies of the High Churchmen of England, in behalf of that Church in the Islands. Under the highest Episcopal and aristocratic patronage, she attended meetings, public and private, in all parts of England. "The Bishop of Oxford has been a PETER, the Hermit, for her sake, and here, there and everywhere," says the London *Nonconformist*, "has enlarged on the claim of the Sandwich Islands to the support of the High Churchmen." The whole amount collected for her is but £5,000, in addition to another £5,000 to ward a Memorial Cathedral. As her Majesty has been away from her country more than a year, her expenses must have consumed the greater part of the contributions.

England has not done well for her and her mission. She fell in with the wrong class of the English people. That is all and we are sorry, says an English paper, but not surprised.

The struggle now at the Islands is whether the Roman Catholic Church, or the Episcopal extreme Church, shall have control of spiritual matters.

The journals describe her as a handsome, amiable, and accomplished woman. She is of dark complexion, but not black, yet not so light as a quadroon, but more of the Spanish cast. Her cheek bones are high, her nose aquiline, her face, as a whole, heavy. She has but little style, and nothing of the air of royalty.

The maiden name of this Queen Dowager was EMMA ROOKE. Her father was a Scotchman, engaged in trade in Honolulu. She was born in New York, but taken in early life to Hawaii, where she grew up and attracted the attention and finally secured the love of KAMEHAMEHA, the royal representative of the old Cannibal Dynasty, to whom she was married, and thus raised to be a Queen.

She has been a week in New York city, where she has been feted, admired, written up and generally entertained. The New Yorkers know how to do these things, having had considerable experience with royalty of all kinds, from the Prince of Wales and Billy Bowlegs to the Japanese Tommy and the No-Kamis delegation. Whether they will be more liberal in contributions to the Church than was England, remains to be seen. New York is able and should give her at least $20,000—if it likes the cause for which EMMA is laboring.

Yesterday she was to leave the New Yorkers for Washington City, to be the guest of President JOHNSON, who will no doubt entertain her with the same splendor as did BUCHANAN the Prince of Wales. After that entertainment she is to visit Albany. From there she goes to Massachusetts, by invitation of Gov. BULLOCK, who was personally acquainted with the Queen many years ago, when she was but a girl. She will then visit Niagara Falls, the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, and other places, including Pittsburgh.

Then will be afforded an opportunity for contributing liberally towards the cause which has brought her to our shores, and for which, no doubt, she has been led to believe there exists a lively sympathy and there will, furthermore, be afforded an opportunity for our City Fathers to dispense the elegant hospitality which, doubtless, she has associated with the fame of our city.

FLEEING FROM CHOLERA.

A Cleveland exchange speaks of persons passing through that city, for the upper lakes of the North, in consequence of the cholera having appeared in Cincinnati, where they live. It may be wise, and it may not, for people to leave their homes under such circumstances. We can easily see some reasons for that do not bear in favor of such a course.

In the first place, when the cholera is prevalent in the country, it may break out any day in any place. Its movements have been always uncertain and capricious. Any great changes in the mode of living, such as are unavoidable in traveling, are known to make persons more liable to its attacks. Among strangers, the same attendance and care cannot be had as at home, in case of an attack, and in a thinly peopled part of the country medical care and skill are more difficult to obtain. The fatigue incident to travel, and the anxiety of mind about home during absence from it, are likewise to be taken into account in relation to this disease. Besides, a return to an infected air, after a temporary absence in one that is pure, has been always reckoned peculiarly dangerous.

Probably the results of experience in past times would show, that personal attention to diet, clothing and cleanliness, continuance at home, the counsel and attendance of a trusted physician, a cheerful disposition, and a quiet mind, are better safe-guards against cholera than traveling, with its changes, fatigues and exposures.

SCENTING FOR OFFICE.

If there is any practice, position or calling, that an honorable man would deem more particularly debasing and despicable than any other, it is that of *scenting around* for an office, as the reward of a voluntary humiliation before some demagogue that may have office at his disposal. In such cases, the very nature of the transaction, on the part of the dispenser of patronage, conditions the bestowment of obsequiousness to his dictation, and, of course, a surrender of manly freedom of judgment, and the acceptance of the favor, so conditioned, often involves the abnegation of long cherished opinions and the abandonment of old positions and associates. To accept the favor whenoffered is sufficiently humiliating to a mind that has ever had a noble consciousness of manhood and liberty. But no language can express the ineffable meanness of taking all that is honorable and manly in the hand, and going after the demagogue begging an office in exchange for it. A good deal of this sort of base traffic is going on in politics, just now.

PARTY NAMES.

Political parties have generally more names than they are willing to own, the liberality of opponents being the usual source of the redundant supply. It is not so now. We feel it to be an inconvenience that the inchoate party that is now in the process of conglomeration has no name to go by. It cannot be designated without circumlocution, and then one is in danger of leaving out half of its elements and more than half of its diversified characteristics. During the war, there was no difficulty on this score. The characteristic names were familiar. But now all the factions and parties have, as by a concerted policy, sunk their former designations. Even the anciently respectable and cherished name of Democrat has gone into disuse, along with that of rebel, and the charm that used to accompany its utterance in the newspaper and on the stump has faded quite away. The sweet word rarely appears in either. In fact, we feel an embarrassment ourselves in applying it to the sorry residuum of the old party, out of respect to those Union patriots, now with us, who once bore that name with honor.

We are not unmindful of the antenatal christening of the expected party, mustering in opposition to the Union organization. Not to speak of the larceny of an honorable name, which it embraced, it was hardly canonical or prudent to name the infant before it was born, lest Peter should encounter a girl or Mary Jane a boy. Equal uncertainty in this case suggested prudent caution, and so a name not distinctive of any characteristics of the expected stranger was selected. Not knowing what it would turn out to be, they named it on the principle of the "Amen, at a venture."

THE Louisville *Journal* says: "Let it everywhere be understood that at the recent election, Gen. HOBSON, who periled his life for the country, not only in the Mexican war but in the war of the rebellion, was defeated by a man whose soul was in favor of that rebellion, and who never said one word against the principles of secession, nor the evil and bitter curses it has brought upon the country." It is not a harsh judgment to say that in a similar contest anywhere in the South there would be a like result. What Kentucky has done every Southern State and neighborhood would do, and it is precisely this that has created a general alarm, and is bringing loyal men together as they stood throughout the war, in defense of principles which are now as they were then imperiled.

AT the meetings throughout the South to select delegates for the Philadelphia convention, JEFFERSON DAVIS was the first object of laudation,—the speakers and the people indicated too plainly that with them he was first in peace, first in war, and first always. To this the President cannot be blind. He must perceive in this alarming fact, which is but the result of his course, the certain proof of the dangerous condition to which the country has been brought—and if he can feel flattered with professions of support from such a quarter, then indeed is he a "bold, bad man"—the epithet chosen by the rebel press with which to characterize Union men in the South.

GOV. DENNISON ON THE PRESIDENT.

Why He left the Cabinet—What the President Means—The Mask Pulled Off.

The Hon. Wm. Dennison, late Postmaster General, was welcomed by his friends and neighbors, at Columbus, on Friday night last, on which occasion he spoke at considerable length on political affairs. At the invitation of Mr. Lincoln he took charge of the Postoffice Department under the expectation of remaining with him until the end of his second term, if he should be re-elected, and made his arrangements accordingly. The reason of his withdrawal from the Cabinet of President Johnson was on account of differences on grave political questions, between the President and himself, *"the actions of the President being no longer in accord with the Union Republican party, and the resources of his administration being employed for the organization and strengthening of a party in opposition,* for its overthrow.

The bold utterances of Mr. Johnson in the Senate of the United States against the treasonable movements of the leaders of the rebellion; his faithful service as Military Governor of Tennessee in the support of the Government; his election to the Vice-Presidency, chosen by the Union Republican party, upon principles well defined by the Convention that nominated him, and which had been approved by the loyal people of the country; his public declarations immediately after his installation to office, when he never failed to denounce the crime of treason, and his recognition of the demands of public justice for the punishment of the leading traitors—these sentiments led Mr. Dennison to believe that the Administration was to be virtually the prolongation of Mr. Lincoln's term; to be conducted in all essential respects upon the principles with those expected of Mr. Lincoln had he lived, and to be in unbroken harmony with the Union party to which it was indebted for its existence.

"The Administration was," says Mr. Dennison, "in a great measure so conducted, until quite recently. The President, while feeling that he had cause to complain of the criticisms made upon his conduct by certain members of either House, expressed no purpose of carrying his resentment beyond the individuals who assailed him, and that he neither could be seduced or driven from the Union party. Many persons claimed to enjoy the President's confidence, who were not of the Union party, and who professed to regard a permanent breach between him and the party as certain. They seized the occasion of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill to rally the Democratic party of the North to the support of the Administration, and appealed to the South to join them in their efforts for the organization. 'From this time,' says Mr. Dennison, 'we may date the coalition between the Southern leaders of the rebellion and their old allies of the North, to overthrow the Union party.' The effects of the Freedmen's Bureau veto upon the United States was most unfortunate. The loyal people there were discouraged and the disloyal encouraged in the brutal treatment of the freed and Union men. "Such results," says Mr. Dennison, "I did not anticipate, or I would have advised against its veto."

Mr. Dennison urged against the veto of the Civil Rights bill, for that veto gave almost fatal encouragement to the leaders of the rebellion to await the meeting of Congress, and by reviving the disloyalty of the people against the Government. The Democratic party of the North seized upon it as another occasion to alienate the President from the Union party, and to consolidate its conflicting elements there and those South. Mr. Dennison had still hope of ultimate harmony between the President and the majority of Congress, as it was indispensable for the public safety and prosperity, that it be.

Mr. Dennison proceeds: I may not omit, however, to call your attention to the marked difference in the treatment of the loyal people of the Union members of Congress in the matter of reconstruction. It is not only proper to become the advocate or the accuser of either; I am neither a Radical nor a Conservative; if by either is meant more or less than a hearty and unbending support of the Union party. I cannot have occupied you or the country, that in regard to many complicated and difficult questions relating to the legal condition and mode of returning to the Union of the States lately in rebellion, and privileges, the majority in Congress, as before stated, have exhibited a more just and more conciliatory spirit; in fact the President has made no concession. Assuming that between the Executive Department of the Union and the insurgent States out of the Union, that they had been restored to their former constitutional rights by the establishment of peace, and therefore entitled to their immediate representation in Congress upon their presenting themselves with the loyal States, he has rightly adhered to that position, and made it a point of not accepting almost everything done by congress for the reconstruction of the rebellious States? It is the determined unfaltering support of this position and its constant assertion by the President, in which are found the main causes of conflict between him and Congress, and which I fear has contributed in no small part to the revived utterances and acts of violence by the South, to the injustice and cruelty to freedmen and Union men in the insurgent States, and to the encouragements of leading traitors for the political control of those States, and their alliance with the Democratic party of the North for the purpose of control of the Federal Government, which they hope to accomplish in some way under the favor of the President.

I venture to say one word more—claiming no right to judge of the motives of the President, but knowing how often injustice is done in the forming of such judgments, and claiming even less any right to impugn the motives of those who differ from me—that the hostility to the President, which has contributed in no small part to the revived utterances and acts of violence by the South, to the injustice and cruelty to freedmen and Union men in the insurgent States, and to the encouragements of leading traitors for the political control of those States, and their alliance with the Democratic party of the North for the purpose of control of the Federal Government, which they hope to accomplish in some way under the favor of the President.

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The Daily Commercial

A NUMBER POEM.

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

There were four apples on the bough,
Had gold, has red, that one might know
The blood was ripe inside the core
Like stems of yellow corn that glow
Through all the gold June meadow flow.

The warm smell of the fruit was good
To feed on, and the apple's green wood,
With all its bearded lips and scales,
Of houses in the clover veins.
Most pleasant, if one lay or stood
In sunshine or in happy rates.

There were four apples on the tree
Had stained through gold that all might see,
The sun went warm from core to rind;
The green leaves made the summer blind
In that soft place they kept for me
With golden apples sun behind.

The leaver caught cold across the sun,
And where the bluest air began
Thinned for song to help the heat,
As I to be my lady's feet
Drew close before the day were done!
Both tips grew dry with dreams of it.

In the mute, August afternoon
They trembled to some undertune
Of silence in the silvery air;
Great pleasure was it to lie there
Till green turned duskier and the moon
Mastered the corn shaves like gold hair.

That August time it was delight
To watch the red moons wane to white,
Twist gray enamel stems of apple trees;
A sense of heavy fairness grew
To know the growth of patient night,
More sweet than ships to mariners.

But some three hours before the moon,
The air still eager from the noon,
Flagged after heat, not wholly dead,
Against the stem I leant my head;
The tree soothed me like a tune,
Green leaves all round the gold and red.

I lay there till the warm smell grew
More sharp, when flecks of yellow dew
Between the round, ripe fruit had blurred
The rind with stain and wet; I heard
A wind that blew and breathed, and blew
Too weak to alter its one word.

The wet leaves next, the gentle fruit
Felt weather, and the bearer tree root
Felt the mold warmer; I, too, felt
As the sap's flesh the sun's gold spilt
Right through it when the day burns mute)
The peace of time wherein love dwelt.

There were four apples on the tree,
Gold stained on red that all might see
The sweet blood filled them to the core:
The smell of her half is more
Like stems of talk, faint, cold, that be
Blown from the harvest's middle floor.

THE GOLD REGION.

Journey of Observation to Marion County, West Virginia—The Quartz Found in the Wiley Well Being Assayed—The Mineral Developments in West Virginia.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
BOOTHSVILLE, MARION CO., W. VA., }
Tuesday, July 31, 1866. }

Our present situation is between Fairmount and Clarksburg, being about ten miles from the former and fifteen from the latter place. Although there may be "nothing in a name," yet this little village is emphatically rebel in its proclivities. We had the honor (?) of sitting *tete-a-tete* at the *table d'hote* of this place with some ex-rebel officers. They unhesitatingly declared themselves rebels still. Perhaps the late "registration act" makes them bitterer than usual. We came to see a gentleman living in this vicinity on business, and found that his house had been burned over his head a short time since, by rebel incendiaries. The family barely escaped with their lives. There were about seven rebels and sympathizers to one Union man, in this vicinity.

In passing through the bunkard oil region, we called on Mr. W. Wiley, and learned that the specimens of quartz and gold taken from the "Old Wiley Well" have been sent to Philadelphia for assaying. By making some examinations, we find that the various strata of rock lie at about the same depth as on Dunkard Creek, for a distance of twelve miles, or a little above Morgantown. Here the rise is gradual, and the strata that are found at five and six hundred feet depth on the Creek are met with at two hundred and fifty and three hundred and fifty feet. A few wells have been sunk at various points between Morgantown and Fairmont; some on the river and some a few miles up the small creeks. Oil has not been procured in quantity in any of these wells. The indications and shows of oil that have been found are at about three hundred feet, but none that would bear of were tested at that depth. It seems to have been the impression of operators that they must go deeper in order to approach the same *horizontal* level reached at Dunkard. The mistake is evident. Coal is very abundant here, and veins of four, seven and twelve feet are found.

We noticed last fall, in the COMMERCIAL, an article written by a gentleman in Morgantown, premising that the quartz found at Dunkard would crop out at some point farther up the river. We find that it does not crop out, but that it found at all at Dunkard it doubtless is at some three hundred feet nearer the surface. We made some inquiries of persons who had dored wells, but could get nothing very definite, save that they all stated they had passed through a very hard rock in one well they were two weeks running day and night, in getting a distance of eight feet. The surface of the country is not so irregularly broken here as at Dunkard, but it abounds in large "mounds or sugar loaves" which are mostly two or three hundred feet in height, showing conclusively the effect of subterranean action.

South of Fairmont, have no particulars worthy of note; the country presents the same general appearance, but I was not fortunate enough to meet with any one who could give me further information. In that tracing the probable quartz stratum as far as possible, on the south, we may here add that a similar hard rock has been struck to the northward at Carrichiel, in Person, and Clarksville, in Greene county, and at points farther north in Washington. Something similar was also found in Fayette county.

Near our present situation (Boothesville) we be found that a well has been bored, six feet in epth, and has strong indications of oil; also, at land was formerly found on an adjoent farm, and other traditional accounts of it are ven. The account will appear the more probble when the fact is taken into consideration, at the surface here is in the same geological ervation as the places where it has been found the eastward. The "original strata" also appears found in abundance here.

L. HARROD BELL.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Alfred Homes is the great violinist who has a st under the French government to superinend government music and cultivate among e people a taste for classical music. The Emor has already given to this national fete a sum of ten thousand francs.

The *toilettes* at the fashionable watering places said this season to be in the most extravant Benoiton mode. The bonnets are many them the size of our grandma's cup-plates, ace it was vulgar to pour tea into a saucer, ashe woman's fashion," and the strings are ought together by some exquisite buhs and ves; dresses are gored and trail like a tragedy een 8.

t the marriage of the Count de Sannes with le Marie Brun, the toilette of the bride attected much attention. It consisted of *poult de one* with a single flounce of exquisite Engace, of which the head or top of the flounce s formed with a light *ruche* of orange buds, belt of the same; two epaulettes, or shoulderieces, and a small *garnde* of orange buds and lle vein worn *a la mode* yesterday at the Count's sister, Mme. Amorelti, were a rose ota trimmed with point d'Angleterre and stal, which last is much used by the dressers for summer silks.

A New Race in the West.

The true American," says M. Langel, "only ins for the western farmer on his own slope he Allegheny chain; the national pride that ns in his heart is not fed by democratic pasalone; it is also inspired by the sight of e boundless plains open to his ambition, by e giant rivers, some running to the polar cins, others to the tropic seas. The old es have remained in many respects dedent on Europe. They borrow from it not goods and machines, but ideas. The West rely escapes the European influence. By, I not tell what inexplicable charm, what powful fascination, those who go toward the ty Mountains never look back to the Atic. The emigrant from the East or from Euope on the prairies he tills where he sees ; the freshman never dreams of going back e dump land of his native village, of hearing his native language, becomes unfaithful is country. From these varied sources ngs a new race, strong as the generous soil rears it, prompt and independent. The love berty and the feeling of equality become ; congenital passions for it; its political ictions are not, as with the European, inns ust a tyranny, but it is not obliged to wrap i in formulæ; its faith is a living faith."

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The Lafayette *Journal* says that not many nights ago, ladies in that place, in the same night and t the same hour, were awakened by a m, in which they both saw a man, whom er of them distinctly identified at the lay's corpse in their respective door-yards, awakened their husbands by their screams and cries, and narrated the cause of their . One of the ladies thought the resemn her dream a near neighbor, with whom as partially acquainted and besought her and to go immediately and call on the said bor to see if all was right. The husband ed to go, quieting his wife with the assurthat it was nothing but a dream, or sickfulness. Nothing could induce her, however to sleep, and early in the morning she ned to the house of the neighbor, and him in the astonishment of death. He lived few hours. On hearing of his decease, the lady recognized the features of the deas the subject of her dream.

INTERESTING OPERATION.—An operation was performed upon a returned New Hampsoldier named Aiken, for the purpose of cing a bullet supposed to be embedded in oulder. The wound was received as the r was in the act of aiming his gun, but all could not be found at the time, and the d eventually healed; but lately the shoulder an to be painful and swollen, and medical e was sought. An operation was resorted and the arm was laid open from the d to the elbow joint, and, after deep under vering of cords and tendons, was found on sight of Aiken's own gun, which had ured and corroding in his arm for three

It seems that the rebel bullet, doubtless at his head, must have hit the sight, g that into the shoulder, and itself glancray.

BASS TREE.—A Melbourne (Australia) pa- yts that what is known as the grass tree, is found in many parts of that island, and is a very tenacious gum. The root is sed of stems growing in a close mass d the inner portion or kernel. From the portion of the root gum similar to India is obtainable; the refuse contains a quantity of gas, and can be made available lighting the works. From the inner n is extracted, by pressing or distilling, equal to the best brandy, also alcohol; ialling, a quantity of saccharine matanite, from which sugar can be extracted, t is called a "grass" tree does not appear, suppose it to be from the peculiar reance of its leaves to the verdure of the here the tree is found.

WHAT A RENT," &c.—The Philadelphia and a well-known Shakspearian critic of ty, are controverting Shakspeare's dictum, see what a rent the envious Casca made."

ttle says the *Press* is wrong. Cæsar tore ak in passing a grocery store, by twitchi a goose hoop on a barrel of beer on the inside. Hall Antony knew this when he exholding up the cloak,

e what a rent the envious Casca made."

ose, Warburton, Johnson, &c., propose to

e what a rent the envious Casca made,"

eport this sense by reference to Hamlet s Uncle Cæsar with a beer barrel, and trace e noble dust of Alexander until found g a beer barrel.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....DIRECTOR.

RE-OPENS

On Saturday Evening

AUGUST 18, '66, WITH A

FIRST CLASS COMPANY,

For the Inauguration of the

MOST BRILLIANT SEASON,

Dramatic and Operatic, ever known in Pittsburgh.

The Opera House has been thoroughly remodeled and magnificently decorated, and is now beyond doubt, one of the

FINEST DRAMATIC TEMPLES

West of New York or Philadelphia.

The Director's long connection with the management of GROVER'S THEATRE, Washington, D.C., having placed him in an influential position with the

First Stars of America,

he is prepared to announce the most brilliant succession of engagements that Pittsburgh has ever been favored with. Mrs. Jno. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. E. Murdoch, Miss Bateman, Mr. H. L. Barron, Miss Jarrodett Thompson, the Webb Sisters, and the great Kiotori are among the dramatic artists engaged for this house, while Max Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe, Grover's German Opera Troupe, and the Kiralfys' Ballet Spectacular Company will render the musical portion of the season particularly brilliant. The great Ravel-Master Tyng will also appear.

See small bills and advertisements for list of the excellent companies and other performers. 19-6t

GREAT TIGHT-ROPE EXHIBITION, on Liberty street, corner Sixth, M. JOHN DENIER, the wonderful fear naught, who has astonished the world by his daring exhibitions, will make three tight rope ascensions in this city, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, August 13th, 14th and 15th, 1866, at SIX o'clock, P. M., and performing some of his wonderful and daring feats, never before successfully accomplished by any other artiste in this country. aug11

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

54 Wood Street.

BLACK CLOTHS,

LADIES' SACKINGS,

BLACK CASSIMERE,

Army Kerseys,

Black Cassimeres,

FANCY CASSIMERES,

Black Satinets,

Colored Satinets,

TWEEDS,

Kentucky Jeans,

Bradley Blue Jeans,

Bradley Brown Jeans,

Ashland Blue Jeans,

Powhattan Jeans,

FARMER'S & MECHANIC'S

CASSIMERE

Western Cassimere.

Repka Cottonade,

Linen Checks.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

au10

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.

46 ACRES OF LAND.

Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within 10 minutes' walk of Brookland Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated for country residences and for family use. well watered and sheltered in Allegheny county. The formation of the hills is such that by any conceivable invention no one could have the advantage of the scenery.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

au9

FOR SALE.

110 ACRES COAL, 2½ miles from Stebenville, and ½ mile from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. The entire property is underlaid with three veins of good Coal. The 1st, 4 feet; the 2d, 6 feet; the 3d, 4½ feet; the second, at a depth of 137 feet, is 7 feet; the third, at a depth of 209 feet, is 6 feet. Will be sold cheap.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

au10

FOR SALE.

119½ ACRES OF LAND, in Cecil township, Washington county, one mile south of Venice, four miles from Burgettstown and Hickory Railroad, 90 acres cleared and under cultivation, ba ance in good timber. Churches and school within one mile.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

au3

FOR SALE.

Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Ridge station on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The railroad runs directly through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under cultivation, the remainder is in good white oak timber.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

jy3

FOR SALE.

Two Brick Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street by 80 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor contains store and Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The Second and Third floors contain 10 rooms, and is arranged for a dwelling of six rooms with finished attic. The Store room is rented until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

au14

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S

STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO,

COPYING PRESSES,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,
BAGGAGE BARROWS,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.

Forsyth, Taylor & Co.,

au18 39 MARKET STREET.

FIERY SERPENTS,

OR THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.
A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. B. Sayer, Druggist, corner Penn and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McMurran & McKennan. 4d12

ALLEGHENY VINEGAR MANUFACTORY.

366 AND 367 LACOCK STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and will have constantly on hand Pure Cider and Wine Vinegar, which they will supply in their customers and the trade generally, at the lowest market price. All orders promptly attended to.

ROSENBACH, MAILERT & CO.,

CARD.

The undersigned have sold out their entire interest in the Vinegar Manufacturing Business, on Lacock street, Allegheny, to ROSENBACH, MAILERT & CO., to whom we cordially recommend our successors to the favorable patronage of our old customers.

H. HORRA & CO.

au9 2w

ICE. ICE. FOR SALE—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons

Prime Lake Ice,

From 8 to 10 inches in thickness. Address,

W. W. GAINES,
Maltby's Oyster Depot, Cleveland, Ohio.

jy28-TM

PICKLES. PICKLES.

PICKLES.

Cross & Blackwell's English Pickles, Gherkin's Chow Chow, Piccalill, mixed, Cauliflower and Onions, Worcestershire Sauce, Walnut and Mushroom Catsup, Pieces of Wales Salad Sauce, Fine Olive Oil, for sale at the family grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
316 Liberty street.

au7

CEMENT. CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT always on hand and for sale by

CHAS. E. LEECH,
No. 118 second street.

mh19 6m W&S

FOR SALE.

ROLLING MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale their Rolling Mill and Hinge Factory, situated 2½ miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the Superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, and can be reached by accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and Manchester street cars. The mill contains 12 boiling furnaces, 1 scrap furnace and 5 heating furnaces, patent squeezer, muck mill, sheet mill, 15 inch bar mill and 8 inch guard mill, 5 boilers, one 26 inch cylinder engine, 5 feet stroke, entirely new, all in complete running order.

Hinge Factory for manufacturing strap and T hinges, now in successful operation, with a good trade demand for cable product, capacity of which can be doubled at small expense. In connection with hinge factory is a complete machine shop with a perfect set of lathes, planer, drill press, etc., etc. In addition there are twenty-eight dwelling houses, two stands, and one barge for manager.

Real estate comprises eight acres of ground, extending from P. F. W. and C. R. R. track to the Ohio river, with a river front of 326 feet. A switch from the P. F. W. and C. R. R. extends to the mill on this, with the river, affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal, and shipping products.

This property being conveniently located, and everything about it in a short time in good order, and in perfect running order, is well worthy the attention of parties wishing to engage in the iron business.

For further particulars inquire of

LINDSAY, OWENS & SEMPLE,
154 First st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy31-T. M.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 146 acres, all tillable land and under a high state of cultivation, and will be sold cheap with the best of fences. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of 250 APPLE TREES selected fruit, all young, a VINEYARD OF 15 ACRES of CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with never FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underlaid with coal, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address

ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.

jy21-8M

SAW AND GRIST MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing 3 000 FEET OF LUMBER PER HOUR. The Mill is run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in perfect good order.

The Grist Mill

Situate at the same place, and run by the same power is also in excellent condition. It has 2 RUNS OF STONES and a HALF FEET FRENCH BURR, and can manufacture 100 barrels of flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and in good order. The Mill has a good run of trade. For full information, apply or address

ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.

jy21-8M

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Liberal Terms to Settlers.

Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber. Coal and other minerals in great abundance. some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Timbered Land unimproved at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre, with privilege of selecting out of five times above number of acres. A large settlement has already been formed and is daily increasing. Clear title warranted. For further particulars, address

WM. H. BRILL, Allegheny City, Pa.

Or call at PARK & BRILLS DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street.

my13-d&w-3m

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, within 1 mile of Port Perry, and 4 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for family use, well watered by never-failing streams of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, one-and-a-half stories high, containing seven rooms, with cellar under the whole house; a LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other out-buildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. For price and terms, which are cheap, apply to or address

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
21 Grant Street.

au3-TF

FOR SALE—

A place of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, and one mile from Elizabeth. The improvements are a frame dwelling of four rooms, good spring of water, a young peach orchard, the door; a choice variety of one hundred and thirty two trees. For further information call on or address

JOHN BICKWITH, Agent.

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

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LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	2 05 A. M	Chicago Exp	2 20 A. M
Cleveland Ex.	2 05	Cleveland Exp	2 20
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Cl. & Wheeling Ac.	6 10	Wheeling Exp	11 05
Cl. & Wheeling Ex.	1 55 P. M.	Wheeling Ac.	10 45 A. M.
Cl. & Wheeling Ex.	1 55 P. M.	Cl. & Wheeling Ac.	3 40
Mansfield Ac.	4 30	Mansfield Ac.	10 45 A. M.
Wheeling Exp.	4 35	Chicago Ex.	9 30
Chicago Exp.	11 00	Chicago Exp.	7 30

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Brighton Accm.	9 00 A. M	N. Brighton Accm	6 50 A. M
Leechdale "	10 00 "	N. Brighton "	8 15 "
New Castle "	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 00 "
Wellsville "	3 20 "	Leechdale "	11 15 "
Leechdale "	4 50 "	New Castle "	12 45 P. M.
N. Brighton "	5 40 "	N. Brighton "	2 30 "
N. Brighton "	7 00 "	Leechdale "	4 20 "
Leechdale "	10 15 "	"	7 05 "

Also 11 00 P. M. leaves Allegheny for Leechdale at 10 40 A. M. Allegheny Sunday 4 30 P. M. Leechdale arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

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	Leave Pgh.	Arrive at Pgh.
Fort Kiskiminetas Accom.	6 00 A. M.	10 20 A. M.
mail (to & from Mahing)	7 00 "	6 00 P. M.
First Brookville Accom.	9 00 "	11 30 "
Parnassus do	11 00 "	2 00 P. M.
Freeport & Kittanning Accom.	4 15 P. M.	8 45 "
Second Bolivar Accom.	2 30 "	1 10 P. M.
Exp. to Kittanning & Oil City	4 00 "	6 55 A. M.
Third Bolivar Accom.	4 15 "	6 55 "
Fourth "	6 20 "	8 45 "
Oil City Accom.		8 45 "

The Saturday Church Train leaves Soda Works, Station 170, at 10 A. M., and returns at 2 P. M., connecting—Leave Pittsburgh, at 1 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2 30 P. M.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

jy31

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THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS.

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, July 2d, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail	2 10 A. M.	9 45 P. M.
Express	2 40 P. M.	10 00 P. M.
Fast Line	11 00 P. M.	9 30 A. M.
Way Accommodation	4 30 P. M.	10 00 P. M.
Steubenville Accom.	4 10 P. M.	8 15 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
C. C. WILLE,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

jy7

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	9 00 a. m.	6 00 p. m.
Express	3 00 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Connellsville Accommodation	4 15 p. m.	9 30 a. m.
First Mail Freeport Accommodation	11 00 a. m.	6 30 a. m.
Second " "	4 30 p. m.	11 30 a. m.
Braddock's	4 10 p. m.	5 45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1 00 p. m.	10 00 a. m.

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mh8

LEATHER BELTING—

CHESSMAN & CLARK,

NO. 11 OHIO ST., near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, Pa., manufacturers of every description of Leather Belting, stitched and riveted and Patent GUM ELASTIC LEATHER BELTING. BELTS made to order and repaired on short notice. Particular attention paid to Belts for Rolling Mills and heavy works. All work warranted. Orders respectfully solicited.

jy18-3m W&F

250 BBLS. PRIME WHITE BEANS.

200 CASES CANNED PEACHES,

In Store, and for sale by

COOK, BROS & CO.,
12 Smithfield street.

jy17

HOMINY.

10 bbls. prime Pearl Hominy, just received and for sale by

JNO. H. CANFIELD & SON,
144 and 143 First street.

aug10

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods.

BONNETS AND HATS

In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.

FULL LINES OF

BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSIONS,
CRAPES, LACES,
FRAMES, BLONDES,
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET and
HAT BLOCKS,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.

As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 & 79 Market street.

ap18

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS

HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,

PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES

MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,

FINE FANS, NECKLACES,

NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

ALEXANDRE'S,

Courvoisier's and Jouvin's

KID GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.

aug1

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Leave.	
Fast Line	2.00 a m	Day Express	8.00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Hidden No. 2	7.50 a m	Altoona Accom	7.15 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.30 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11.05 a m
Pittsburgh Ex.	9.30 a m	Mail	12.00 m
Baltimore Exp.	1.00 p m	Wall's No. 3	11.50 p m
Day Express	1.50 p m	Baltimore Ac.	3.50 p m
N. York Exp.	1.50 p m	Wall's No. 1	3.50 p m
Wall's No. 3	3.05 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 1	4.50 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.30 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Mail	10.15 p m
Altoona Accom	9.15 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.30 p m
Night Express	10.50 p m		

Day Express.....10 50 p m

*Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a.m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.30 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1.50 p. m., on Sundays.

NOTICE.—Incase of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

GEO. B. BERGWIN, Agent.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TO ALLEGHENY SUBSCRIBERS.—The COMMERCIAL route west of Pittsburgh has been definitely delivered by Henry K. Porter will hereafter be delivered by J. N. Thackeray, who alone is authorized to make collections thereon. Subscribers failing to receive the paper will please make known the fact at the office No. 76 Fifth street.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

A Word from the Crescent—Game at Latrobe—Miscellaneous B. B. Items.

THE LATE MATCH.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of Saturday, I as well as many members of the "Crescent Base Ball Club," were very much surprised to notice in an article over the signature of "Hygeia," the statement that, "since the disbanding of the Crescent many of its members had joined the Hygeia." I would beg leave to inform the writer that the Crescent is still an organization, with the prospect of continuing so for some time.

As to Messrs. Sill and Wainwright, they having never presented their resignations, or even as much as avowed their intentions of joining the "Hygeia," we shall consider them members until they take the proper steps to sever their connection with us. The idea of disbanding being the farthest from the thoughts of the members of the Crescent, I take this opportunity of setting them right before the public, and that credit may be given to whom credit is due. CRESCENT.

LAWRENCEVILLE, August 13, 1866.

GAME AT LATROBE.

LATROBE, August 9, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A match game of Base Ball was played to-day between the Youngstown Base Ball Club and the Westmoreland, of Greensburg. The game was a very interesting one, being warmly contested by each party until the seventh inning, when the Westmoreland took the leading score and retained it to the end of the game, which was played in two and three-fourth hours. The batting of the Westmoreland was much better than that of the Youngstown, and the victory was very easily won. Another game will be played on Thursday between the same clubs. The following is the runs made by each club on their respective innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Youngstown,	4	3	4	7	5	0	0	4	1	38
Westmoreland,	7	4	6	4	1	2	9	4	2	39

Majority for Westmoreland, 1

Umpire: Charles McAllister, of the Monumental Base Ball Club of Baltimore, Md.

Scorer for the Youngstown—Col. Albert.

Scorer for the Westmoreland—D. C. Tarney.

J. S. F.

NEW CLUBS.

A new club styled the "Social Base Ball Club" has been organized in the Seventh ward, and the following officers elected: President—C. W. Smith; Vice President—D. B. Millar; Treasurer —E. G. Atkinson; Secretary—John Gilbert.

A new club, christened "Hamill," has been organized in the Fifth ward. The following are the officers elected: President—Wm. Loughrey; Vice President—Thos. Clark, Secretary—J. A. Henderson; Treasurer—Jas. Loughrey.

IN BIRMINGHAM.

A match game will be played in Birmingham on Saturday next, between the American Club of Birmingham, and the Independent Club of East Birmingham. The Independent are the challengers.

Opinion by Judge Stowe, Relating to the Support of Paupers.

Judge Stowe, on Saturday, delivered an important opinion in relation to the support of paupers, from which we take the following:

"In re, Alma Hatch, No. 2, March Session, 1866." According to the evidence in the case, Alma Hatch, a poor unfortunate woman, a non-resident of Pennsylvania, was received into the Somerset Poor House, one evening in April, 1862, by the steward. She was wandering about nearly froze a," in a manner naked," and asked to be kept all night. As an act of humanity the steward took her in, and provided for her immediate wants, reported her case to the Overseers of the Poor in a short time, (perhaps at the first meeting,) and endeavored to find out where she came from. No satisfactory information as to her legal residence was received, and she was allowed to remain in the Poor House, without being entered upon the books in a paper, till the latter part of 1862, when she wandered away, and finally getting into Elizabeth township, in this county, she was taken charge of by the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny county, upon the order of the Court of Elizabeth township, date January 6, 1863, made upon the information of E. J. Sharp. She remained in the Allegheny House till March, when she went off, and wandered into Washington county. She was sent back, and remained till May 1st, when she went away again and got into the Beaver County Poor House. From there she was taken by the Directors to the Home of this county to Dixmont, and treated as an insane patient till some time in March, 1866. Subsequently she was returned, upon the order of two Aldermen of Allegheny City, to the Poor House o. Somerset county. It was directed that the said county pay to the Directors of the Allegheny County Home the sum of $116,79 together with all expenses of removal to Somerset county.

After some difficulty, the Overseers of Somerset county convinded to obey the Act of Assembly requiring them to receive her, and took an appeal to this Court.

It now becomes our duty to say upon an examination of the testimony in the case, whether or not the order of removal shall be affirmed, modified or quashed.

The sixteenth section of the Poor Laws of 1836 provides that: "On complaint made by the Overseers of the Poor of any county, to any of the magistrates of the same county, it shall be lawful for the said magistrate, with any other magistrate of the same county, to cause any person who is likely to become chargeable to such county, to be brought before them, or their warrant order directed to such overseers, for removing such person at the expense of the district to the city, district or place where he or she was *last legally settled*, whether in or out of Pennsylvania."

After a careful review of the law on the subject, Judge Stowe said: "The order of removal is quashed."

United States District Court.

The Court met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, Hon. Wilson McCandless on the bench, when the following business was transacted:

The first case taken up was that of the United State vs. Martin Hawley and Robert Finan, indicted for carrying on the business of a retail dealer without a United States license. The defendants are employed as contractors by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and purchased provisions required by the men in their employ by wholesale, and were then sold to the employees by retail. The defendants were possessed of the idea that if the purchases had been made exclusively for the benefit of their employees they would not be required to procure a United States license. The jury, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs each.

The next case called up was that of the United States vs. David C. Dippe, of Lycoming county, indicted for passing counterfeit National Bank note. To the indictment was brought into court some days since, but to-day the case was taken up, and it was found impossible to have him tried. Dr. McCandless, Physician to the County Prison, under direction from the Court, watched the actions of Dippe, and yesterday morning concluded that he was insane, and committed him to jail. He was accordingly taken before Court, and again placed upon the stand. Several witnesses for the prosecution and defense were examined, after which the counsel for the defendant addressed the jury. The counsel for the prosecution will address the jury this morning, and the case will be concluded at noon.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

The Coultersville Homicide.

On Saturday morning, James McLove, Esq., Justice of the Peace at Coultersville, Versailles township, held an inquest on the body of James Garvey, who died on the morning of the 11th inst., from injuries inflicted by John Morgan. It appeared from the evidence before the jury that on the morning of the 11th inst., Morgan became involved in a difficulty at Guffey's station, on the Connellsville Railroad, which resulted in a fight, in which he was worsted. During the day, while in Coultersville, Morgan met Garvey, when a conversation took place about the difficulty, during which Garvey told Morgan that he had got no more than he deserved, whereupon Morgan knocked him down with a "knuckler." Garvey immediately gave chase to his assailant, but only ran him a short distance. Morgan then turned and hurled a stone at Garvey, which struck him on the right side of the head, above the ear, inflicting a frightful wound. Several citizens interfered and endeavored to arrest Morgan, but he succeeded in making his escape. Garvey was taken to his residence, where he died on Saturday last. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. The murderer is still at large.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION.—Yesterday evening Mr. John Denier, an acrobat, performed a series of feats upon a rope, stretched across Liberty street, at the mouth of Sixth, and attached to the top of two four-story houses, before a large and very appreciative audience. Previous to the commencement of the performance, Mr. Denier announced that a collection would be taken up to defray expenses, and a handsome amount was subscribed. Mr. Denier, who is a very creditable performer, will give another exhibition at the same place this evening at six o'clock.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. 3

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—George Cobeen appeared yesterday and made an information, charging S. Hillson with disposing of his goods for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The parties are residents of Pennsylvania avenue. The accused was arrested, but the prosecutor failed to establish the charge, and the defendant was discharged. Joseph Wilkson, of McClure township, made oath, charging Sophia Weaver with the larceny of a sum of money, valued at fifty dollars. The defendant was arrested, but upon a hearing was discharged.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—S. Green was before this magistrate yesterday, charged with committing an indecent assault upon Mrs. Rachel Vanderstart, upon oath of her husband, S. Hilson. The charge was not sustained, and the case was dismissed. Mrs. Jane Wier charged Wm. Marshall with obtaining board from her to the amount of ten dollars, under false and fraudulent representations. The prosecutrix resides in Fifth township. A warrant for Marshall's arrest was issued.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—Elizabeth Sanders complained yesterday before Alderman E. S. Morrow, of the Eighth Ward, against Felix Gildenew, for assault and battery, alleging that he struck her with a stone. The affair occurred on Pennsylvania avenue. A warrant was issued.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—J. Radigan made an information against Neil Rosche and wife, charging them with larceny of five dollars in money. Warrants for their arrest were issued.

Public Amusements.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This favorite place of amusement will be opened to-morrow night by W. C. Smythe as Lessee, and Fred. Alms as Manager. A double company of first class performers, embracing the artistes brought on by Mr. Alms and Mr. Smythe's Cincinnati company, will appear on the opening night, and they intend to set out with his usual vigorous manner, and all who know him will calculate upon a brilliant season. With two such energetic and popular amusement caterers as Smythe and Alms, the former prestige of the Varieties will be regained, and an attractive style of entertainment be continually kept up.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

jet

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, August 13—P. M.

—The New York quotations this morning were: gold 140⅞; Eighty-ones, 106½; Five-twenties, 105½; Ten-Forties, 99⅜; Seven-Thirties, 105⅛; Michigan Southern, 85½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87⅛; Fort Wayne, 105¾; Erie, 69⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 66½; Bennehoff oil, 6⅝; Pithole, 2⅝; United States, 7½; Gregory gold, 18½; Parmalee, 9.

—We hear of no movement in our local bank or other stocks. Some holders of Government securities seem disposed to realize, and place the proceeds in securities that are less inflated, such as County and City Fives, which are steadily growing in favor as an investment. We see no reason why our county bonds should not bring as much as state Fives. The security is beyond question, and the interest realized is greater, as the State taxes her own coupons, but those of the county are exempt. The only reason assigned for the difference in price is that the State bonds are known abroad, where they have a market, while our county loan is only dealt in here and in Philadelphia.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, August 11th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
August 6	$267,146 90	$100,537 15
August 7	233,896 25	92,137 67
August 8	230,345 38	78,962 20
August 9	227,300 59	78,891 53
August 10	230,993 82	83,682 00
August 11	210,629 91	76,332 85
Total	$1,632,446 35	$896,055 15

The record of operations in copper stocks during the last few weeks, at the Boston Stock Exchange, can hardly have failed to attract general attention. It indicates a degree of activity which has had a recent parallel. The speculative fever when not long ago afflicted certain land companies, seems to have attacked the coppers, and the daily sales of certain stocks show startling aggregates. We are inclined to regard this movement, somewhat feverish though it be, as a not altogether unhealthy symptom. It evidences that capitalists are coming to a just appreciation of the mineral wealth of the Lake Superior region, and that money which has sought investment heretofore in the gossamer schemes known as "fancy" stocks, which absolutely do not market, is being diverted to more tangible and sensible objects.

No man has who enjoyed fair opportunities of judging, can doubt the existence in the Lake Superior country, of immense deposits of copper and other valuable minerals; and common sense teaches that money can be made in working them. But the lane of copper mining has not been the royal road to wealth that was fondly dreamed of by many. Already there have been sales of cotton hosiery, Saxony woven dress goods, woolens and tailoring goods. All these sales passed off with spirit, and in several instances many duplicates were sold. The expectation is that next week jobbers in this and from other cities will begin their purchases for fall stocks, and importers and commission merchants will have an active trade. Auction Houses announce large sales of imported goods for next week, both staple and fancy. H. I.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, August 14, 1866.

Business—We have nothing very interesting to furnish the general reader, the present portion of the year being the dullest we have to contend with, consequently we miss those large sales that are certain to give the market report a lively and business like appearance. Prices of the leading articles of produce have undergone but few changes. Our market continues a good supply, large sales, however, would be difficult to make unless concessions were made. The weather during the past two days was very changeable. On Sunday night we had a heavy and continual rain, one that cannot fail to produce a slight rise of water. The Parshburg packets have resumed trips; freights to that point seem plenty. Flour—Was firmer and in better demand, within the week advance was established, most dealers were holding out for that object. The demand to-day is slightly improving. Bacon—Firmness barely expresses the feeling of the market. The fact is holders can obtain just any figures they choose to demand. The present stock will soon be numbered among the articles of where. Grain —for most articles there was a better demand, particularly wheat and oats; a slight advance was per centhe in the figures of holders; other descriptions were unchanged. Ashes—The market was very firm, with a good demand for manufacturing purposes. The sales for some time past were large, the stock in first hands is not large. Below will be found the sales and prices prior our notice:

APPLES—The market at present contains a poor supply, whilst there was a liberal inquiry for the same. A few small lots of Apples sold at $4 (one) per bbl, according to quality.

BEANS—The market was not very active. All good parcels that arrive find ready purchasers at $2.25 @ 2.50 per bushel.

BACON—Was very firm. Buyers appeared plenty and ready to take hold. The sales were more than sustained. Among the sales were the following: 3,000 lbs. Shoulders, Tierce, by Grote & Rhodes, at 12½c; 10,000 lbs Clear rib, 22c; Plain Hams—2000 lbs, 25c; Canvassed do, 1,000, at 26c; Sugar cured Hams, 3,000 lbs, sales.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm, with regular sales of prime selected at 20c per lb.

GRAIN—The market was firm under an improved demand. Most dealers were holding out for more attention among the sales were 1 car on track at $1 45 for Spring Wheat. The sales of Corn in small lots were disposed of at various prices. Wheat firm; sales of choice at $2 30 per bushel; small sales on baskets of winter, at $2 @ 2 40 per bushel. Corn—Is very scarce and firm; sales of 1 car at 90c per bushel. Further sales for Western were reported, at 85c. Barley without change.

OATS—The market has been inactive for some time; sales 20 bbls at 116c.

LARD—The market was quiet but not very active. We note sales 20 bbls No. 1 at final 73 per gallon.

FLOUR—Were dull with more sellers than buyers; they were not suffered at $14 per bbl, but few sales.

CHEESE—The market contains a good supply; prices have been uniform for some time, we dull figures.

POTATOES—Our market contains a moderate supply at $3.00 per bbls, 40 bbls, at that.

SALT—The market is very quiet but not very active. We note sales 20 bbls No. 1 at final 73 per gallon.

FISH—Herring—The market was quiet but not very active. We note sales 20 bbls No. 1 at final 73 per gallon.

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Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Clark & Summer, 98 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
National Refining & Stock Co., 50 bbls refined, Phila.
Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 224 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Dunseath Bros., 200 bbls refined, Phila.
J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 184 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Whitman & Anderson, 150 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Krey, Jeeeman & Co., 104 bbls refined, Phila.
J. Joyce & Co., 100 bbls refined, Philad'a.
D. B. Jones & Co., 50 bbls refined, Phila.

Wool Prospects.

The *Economist* remarks, that although the wool market continues uncommonly dull, the wool houses are exceedingly busy, on account of the large amount of wool daily arriving from the West. "There was a time," says the *Economist*, "when so much wool was rushed into the Eastern market in so short a space of time as during the past three weeks; but there never was so much wool produced in the country as this year, and there never were so many persons engaged in the sale of wool as at present; and there never were so many cards working up the wool as at present; and there never was a time when there was so good a prospect for water to run these cards through the year as at present. It is true there may have been times when cards were run to more profit than at present; but then there never was a time when there was so large a duty on woolens; and a premium on gold of near 50 per cent, ought to increase their prosperity. And there never was a time when the trade was in so prosperous condition as at present. Farmers, in the spring, sold out all their products at good prices; and there never was a time when they had a surer prospect for a bountiful harvest than at present.

"We certainly," says the *Economist*, "could not have a fairer list of prospects for a good Fall trade than lies before us. Grain and breadstuffs are dull and continue to shade. Provisions are firm and unchanged. Agricultural produce is quiet and dull. Cotton is quiet. As the crop is matured, are materially lower. Codfish and mackerel firm and in demand. Groceries are dull and tend to a great extent nominal. Calcutta goods are nearly active and higher, including ginny cloth, linseed, linen drills and dyes. Notice the quiet and shading. Wool is unsettled and selling at low prices. Mobile freights to New York are firm, and vessels are in demand. Metals are very quiet; lead, spelter, tin, iron, petroleum, foreign dry and green fruit are higher. Foreign and domestic spirits are mostly nominal.

Provision Markets.

LOUISVILLE, August 11.—The market is firm, with fair demand. Sales of 2 casks bacon shoulders at 17c; 10 do clear sides, 20c; 10 do do, 21c; 5 do do, 21½c; 5 do clear sides, 21½c; 5 tierces plain hams at 23c; 3 tierces sugar cured hams, 25c; 5 do do, 26c; 5 do do, 27c; 5 tierces canvassed do, 29